

Friday, March 28, 1845.

In another portion of this week's Journal, will be found a communication from His Excellency, Gov. Graham, on the subject of the "Revolutionary History of North Carolina." His Excellency, invokes the aid of the press, in copying the article, and we cheerfully render it. The early history of the part which North Carolina took in the struggle, which achieved our independence, ought to be a matter of deep interest to every North Carolinian. We therefore join in urging upon those who have leisure and education, to assist the Governor in carrying out the spirit of the resolution passed at the last session of the Legislature, in reference to this subject.

We call the attention of our readers to the letter which we publish in another column, addressed to the editor of the Morning News, one of the leading journals of the Union, by its correspondent at Washington City.

From the style of the letter, and from the paper in which we find it published, the statements which the writer makes, may be relied upon. What a proud feeling must it be to every North Carolinian, to reflect that it is to the talents, the sagacity, and the untiring energy, of his own republican Senator, the gifted Haywood, that we are indebted, for the happy settlement, so far as the American people are concerned, of the all-absorbing question of annexation.

Book Keeping.
We have been shown a system of book keeping, compiled by Mr. John H. Shea, who is now in our town, which, so far as we are able to judge of such matters, is superior to any treatise on the same subject which has hitherto come under our observation. It is not merely the science of practical book keeping which this treatise of Mr. Shea's proposes to teach. In addition to this there are tables for the calculation of interest, equation of payments, &c., constructed upon plans infinitely more simple, and at the same time more expeditious, than those which we find in any work of a similar kind now extant. We have heard some of our most accomplished accountants speak of the work in terms of the highest commendation. We have also heard it observed by those who are capable of judging, that the tables for calculating interest and the equation of payments are worth more than Mr. Shea asks for the whole work. Mr. Shea steps in this place but a few days, and we advise those who are desirous of keeping their accounts correctly, to examine the work for themselves.

The Last Word.
As we observed in our last, we shall not trouble our readers with any more remarks touching the Chronicle or its correspondent, content, as we then said, to leave the matter with the reading community. There is an old adage which says, that "He that wrestles with a Sweep Chimney, whether uppermost or undermost, must expect to be smeared with soot." We leave our readers to make the application.

This District.
The Raleigh Register of last Friday, in a kind of a running survey which it takes of the different Congressional Districts in this State, and the prospects of its own party in each, thus discourses of the 6th—(Gen. McKay's):

"In the sixth District, (McKay's) it is probable that he will again be a candidate, but he will have to be more diligent than he has ever yet been, to secure his election. There is a dead Loco Foco majority to overcome of more than 2,000 votes, but the Whigs have started a devoted young champion, who has inscribed on his shield, 'Ere te saupur,' and we hazard the prediction now, that the vote in this District will 'astonish the natives.' Any District will forever remain in the slough and mire of Loco Focoism, if a vigorous effort be not made to rouse the people from their stupor. Such an effort will now be made, and we say to Gen. McKay—'Let him who thinketh he standeth, take heed, lest he fall.'"

Now the Register always exhibits rather a sanguine sort of a temperament in matters political; but in the paragraph quoted above, we think it outdoes itself in this respect. Gen. McKay, the present incumbent, will undoubtedly, we believe, be the Democratic candidate again in this District; and never was there a candidate in any District, who could concentrate on himself, the strength of his own party more thoroughly, than can Gen. McKay, in the Wilmington District. His constituents know him well. They appreciate him, and feel proud of his talents and his services. Let not the Register think for a moment, that the large majority which we have in the 6th District will be diminished one iota at the August election. No; were Gen. McKay not to make a single speech during the campaign, and did Mr. Meares stump every precinct in the District, it would not make the slightest change in the result. The Register talks about "the slough and mire of Loco Focoism," and says any District will remain in it, unless "a vigorous effort is made to rouse the people from their stupor." Now for our own part, there is nothing which we desire more than to see the principles of the two parties placed before the people. The comparison never fails in redounding to the advantage of Democracy. Let Mr. Meares come on. We will see what the result will be. We predict that the Democratic majority will be increased instead of diminished.

Foreign News—Arrival of the Cambria.

The steam ship Cambria arrived in Boston, on Tuesday, the 18th inst., bringing dates from Liverpool up to the 3d of the present month. She left Liverpool on the 4th instant, consequently she made the voyage in 14 days.

The news which the Cambria brings from England is highly important; more so, perhaps, than any which we have received for a long time past. It brings us the intelligence of the opening of the English Parliament—the Queen's Speech—the financial statement of the Premier, Sir Robert Peel—the very probable reduction, or rather abolition of the tariff upon a large number of foreign articles imported into Great Britain—the pacific and conciliatory disposition of John Bull towards the United States; together with a variety of other matters of interest to the people of this country.

It is said Her Majesty—Victoria—will soon again favor her dutiful subjects with another heir to the throne.

The Rev. and celebrated Sydney Smith, whose letters and essays on various subjects have been so extensively read for the last quarter of a century, is dead. Sydney Smith was the originator of the Edinburgh Review—the most celebrated periodical of the kind in the world. He died at the advanced age of 74 years.

COTTON.—For some days previous to the sailing of the Cambria, the Liverpool Cotton market presented a very lively appearance, in consequence of the anticipated reduction of duty; prices had advanced a shade. A large amount of sales had been effected than for some time past in the same number of days.

The Repeal movement in Ireland seemed rather on the wane; every thing was calm. This, however, may only be an ominous calm, preceding another outburst.

Almost every person on this side the Atlantic expected that so soon as the British Parliament would be convened, a terrible outburst of wrath would be poured forth against this country on account of the Annexation of Texas. Well, what was our surprise on looking over the Foreign intelligence, to find that up to the present date, the matter had not even been alluded to. The Queen's Speech, ostensibly emanating from the throne, is, in fact, a concise exposure of the views of the English Cabinet: still in that Document not the slightest allusion is made to the Annexation of Texas by this country. So that, so far as we can judge from present indications, England will not, when she finds the United States determined on the measure, quarrel with this country on that question. The Cambria also brings us intelligence that the vexed and irritating question of the "Right of Search," which has so often brought the Governments of this country and Great Britain to the very verge of a collision, is virtually given up by the latter. Indeed, so far as we can gather, the whole tone of the English Government is more pacific and conciliatory towards this country than it has been for years past. England was willing, and did, by her underhand intriguing movements, throw every obstacle she could, in the way of Annexation, whilst the measure was in progress; but once accomplished, and she sees the firmness of this Government, she is not fool enough to embroil herself in a war with the United States, by which she would have nothing to gain: for she is too sagacious to believe for a moment that she could prevent the consummation of the measure, once the people of this country have determined on it.

But that portion of the Foreign news which is of most interest to the people of America, is that which has relation to the abolition of the duty hitherto imposed upon some of our staples.

Sir Robert Peel, at the head of the English Ministry, proposes to take off entirely the duty upon upwards of 400 articles; articles, it's true, of very minor importance, with a few exceptions. The duty upon Raw Cotton (one of the articles in the catalogue) is about 2 of a cent per pound. This duty, small as it may appear, bore very heavily on two great classes in England: the lower orders, who consumed, in a great measure, the coarser cotton fabrics, and the large cotton Manufacturers. It is not, we think, however, with a view to the alleviation of the former that the Ministry proposes to take off the duty on cotton. We are of opinion the poor laborers of England might have groaned and complained under this burden for many a long year to come, and still the Government would have turned a deaf ear to their complaints, had not the more potent appeals of the Manufacturers been joined with them. The duty on the raw material, amounting at the now low prices of cotton, to from 10 to 12 per cent, together with the cost of transportation from this country, placed the English Manufacturer in a very unfavorable position, to compete with the looms and spindles of New England in foreign markets—such as South America and China. For, although labor in England is so much cheaper than in this country, still, as the American Manufacturer obtained the raw material at his own door, without charges or duty, it was found that Jonathan was entering into a ruinous competition with Jonny Bull—at least in the coarser fabrics. This is the true secret of this move on the part of the British Government. However this may be, the abolition of the duty cannot fail to be, in some degree, favorable to the cotton planters of the South. The consumption in England will be greater, and of course the demand. We do not think, however, that it will materi-

ally enhance the price of the article in this country. Its beneficial effects will enure principally to the two classes which we have mentioned in England.

But still to come nearer home—to our own State—to Wilmington. Should the modification of the English Tariff recommended by Ministers take place, the Rosin of North Carolina would be admitted duty free. Already has this article gone up in this place and New York, in anticipation of the abolition of the duty. Already have large quantities of rosin been bought up on speculation, and engagements made with distillers for what they can make for months to come, at advanced prices. Whether the advance in Liverpool will be commensurate with the anticipations of speculators in the article on this side the Atlantic, remains to be seen, even should it pass the British Parliament. We are of opinion that it will not. The argument which Ministers in England urge for the repeal of duties is that it will reduce the price in that country to the consumer. This is a sound argument, and one that is supported by the principles of political economy. Of course this reduction in the price to the consumer will cause a more extensive consumption, and a consequent increased demand for the article here. But that the price will rise in America to the extent which some anticipate, we cannot believe. Time will shew.

Some seem to doubt whether the Ministry will be able to carry the measure through. We feel confident they will. Sir Robert Peel is too sagacious a Statesman to introduce it if he did not feel confident of success. Besides, we see from the London papers, that his speech on the occasion was well received in the House of Commons.

In the London Times of the 1st instant, we see an article on the Oregon Territory, tolerably wrath in its tone. But we think, however, that this is a subject on which we are all united, and the mutterings of the British Lion, through its great mouthpiece, the Times, will have no effect upon us. The Territory belongs to us, and we must have it.

Mr. Rives—The Decision of the Supreme Court.—His probable perspective effect on the interests of the Wilmington Railroad.

Our readers will remember that the case of Mr. Rives, of Virginia, who tore up a portion of the works on the Portsmouth Road, created a good deal of excitement in the public mind some year ago. The following from the Raleigh Standard, will shew the decision of the Supreme Court of this State, upon the indictment found against Mr. Rives:

MR RIVES.
We understand that the Supreme Court has decided the indictment against Mr. Rives. The Register says that the decision rests upon the following grounds, viz:
1st. That the sale made under Mr. Rives' Execution, was not valid, because it was not made at the Court-house.
2d. That the interest of the Company in the land and superstructure of the Road, and in all personal property, may be sold under Execution, but that the franchise cannot be sold.
3d. That after the Road is sold, the Company may, by petition, according to their Charter, have the same land condemned for erecting another superstructure for the Road.

Now it would seem from this decision, that Mr. Rives has a right to take up the works of the Road, had the sale made under the Execution been properly executed. From what we gathered at the time the Writ of Habeas Corpus was tried before the Supreme Court, and from what we have since learned from gentlemen much better acquainted with the matter than we are, we are led to believe, that Rives is merely the employed agent of the Petersburg Road, to harass, by every possible means, its already embarrassed rival, the Portsmouth Road. The object, it would seem, of Bird, the President of the Petersburg Company, is to break up the former, and thereby compel all the Southern travel to pass over his own route. This would, we think, be inimical to the interests of the Wilmington Road, in as much as if effected, it would cut off from travellers going North, the choice which they now have, of taking either the Inland or Bay routes, as interest or inclination might dictate. Besides, it would place our Company, in some measure, at the mercy of the Petersburg folks. That Rives is the agent of, and urged on by, the Petersburg Company, we have every reason to believe. The Petersburg Company is far seeing and far reaching in its policy. Some time ago, we had a conversation with a gentleman from Raleigh, well versed in these matters, whose opinion was, that the Petersburg Company, through agents, would endeavor to purchase the Raleigh & Gaston Road. Their object is to get control of this Road, so as to prevent the construction of a connecting link between it and the Portsmouth Road at "Sledge's." Should they be able to effect these two objects, (the breaking down of the Portsmouth, and the purchase of the Gaston Road,) and should a Rail Road be constructed from Raleigh to Camden, they would then have the absolute control of the great Southern travel. We confess we are not well versed in these matters, but we throw out these few observations, with a view of eliciting inquiry on the part of our citizens. We may also be incorrect in our surmises, but we think not.

The Senate.
Mr. Polk having communicated to the Senate of the United States, that he had no further communications to lay before it, that body adjourned on Thursday, the 20th inst., sine die.

Gen. Saunders and the 5th District.

From a card in another column of this day's Journal, addressed by General Saunders, to the Freeman of the 5th Congressional District, published in the Raleigh Standard of the 19th inst., we perceive that this distinguished gentleman declines being a candidate for Congress in that District, at the approaching election. What Gen. Saunders' reasons for declining are, we cannot say, as we have not learned. Although the course which the General pursued during the Session of the Legislature of '42-'3, in regard to the election of U. S. Senator, was such as to cast rather a shade over his political character with many of his Democratic friends, still in all else, he has done the Republican cause noble service. He is an able man, and has reflected honor upon the District which sent him to Congress; but although we may be mistaken, we think there are other Democrats in that District which will unite the Republican party much more thoroughly than could ever General Saunders again. Who will be the candidate in that District? There is an abundance of material from which to select. There is Busbee, M' Rae, Shepard, Reid and Cameron, either of whom would do honor to the Democratic cause, as its champion. We shall soon learn, we suppose.

New-York.

In this city the tocsin of party organization with a view to the election of Mayor, has been sounded on all hands. The "Native" party have nominated the present incumbent, Mayor Harper. The Whig party, which joined issues with the natives last spring, have now cut loose from them and have nominated Dudley Seldon as their own candidate. The Democratic party have nominated W. F. Havemeyer as the Republican candidate for the Mayoralty, and our friends appear in fine spirits. We think now that the "unholy alliance" between Nationalism and Federalism is dissolved, that there is not a doubt but that the Republican nominee will be elected by a handsome majority.

An Example of "All the Decency."

Our readers will remember, that Mr. Merrick, one of the Senators from the State of Maryland, was one of the three Whigs who voted for the Annexation of Texas Resolutions, when they finally passed the Senate. The following from the pen of the Washington correspondent of the New-York Morning Post, will present our readers with another bright example of the decency of the Federal Press.

Writing of the course which Mr. Merrick chose to adopt in the Senate, this Federal paper's correspondent says:—
"May he, (Merrick,) I fervently pray, go down to the grave, in God's own time, loaded with the maledictions of all that is honorable among men. May he drag out an old age unloved—unloved by the record of his treachery staring him forever in the face, and may the very air, as he walks, sing traitor in his ears. May he never know the consolation of having a friend in whom he can confide. May all that are faithful to him now, betray him—may another, until the cup of his misery be filled to running over. May he suspect poison in every dish—an assassin in every bush—a robber in every victor until, like Louis XI. or Pyramus, he be forced to shut himself up from the world, and drag out a miserable existence in solitude."

The Calm which has succeeded the Presidential Election.

The periodical selection of a Chief Magistrate by the suffrages of the people, has always been pointed out by those political writers, adverse to our Democratic form of Government, as the rock upon which, sooner or later, we must make shipwreck of our institutions. This, with reference to almost any other country on the face of the Globe, would doubtless be a tolerably plausible prediction. But thank heaven, as applied to us, it bears with it little force. The vast and pervading extent to which the benign influences of education and general intelligence, is diffused amongst all classes of our citizens, will be a perpetual guarantee against the catastrophe which the legitimists of the Old World have predicted as awaiting us. Besides, the people of this country, having now for the best part of a century, been accustomed to hold the reins in their own hands, without committing any material excesses, have given to the civilized world, such a practical demonstration of their absolute capability for self-government, as amounts to a perfect quiescence of the continual carplings of the monarchists of Europe. Let us, in connexion with this subject, take a short retrospect of the late exciting Presidential campaign, from which we have just emerged.

To the political philosopher who could abstract himself from any participation in the stirring events which have taken place during the recent struggle, the scene must have presented one of the most sublime, and at the same time, one of the most instructive spectacles, which the annals of this, or any other period of the world's history, could possibly present to his contemplative gaze. But a few brief months ago, and the inhabitants of this vast empire, presented scenes of excitement, to realize which, they must be witness. An excitement too, in which all ages & sexes, all classes and conditions, participated, from lisping boyhood, up to hoary-headed old age—from the blooming maiden, up to the matron of four-score—all partook, in a greater or lesser degree, of the absorbing interest with which the great struggle was invested. To the European, who might have visited our shores for the first time, accustomed as he is, to see popular demonstrations in the Old World end in riot, revolution, and bloodshed, the mass meet-

ings, the midnight torch light processions, the deep and excited state of feeling depicted on the countenances of old and young, would doubtless have led him to draw the same results in this country. What an ennobling, what a sublime spectacle then, to see three or four millions of free men, without the interference of bayonet or carbine, march up to the ballot-box, there to settle these points which have arrayed them against one another: in, at least, political deadly hostility.

But that feature in the contest, which presents, if possible, a stronger evidence of the permanence of our institutions, and of the capability of mankind for self-government than any other, is the calmness and good-will with which the vanquished party have submitted to their defeat. We mean the great and thinking portion of that party. But a few months ago, and the turbulent waves of popular excitement were sweeping over our vast extent of territory, from one extremity to another. Now that the matter is settled, and the majority have proclaimed their choice, all is comparative speaking, as calm and still as a summer's evening. This we repeat, is the strongest evidence which can be adduced of the permanence of our institutions. However, we may clamor and vociferate, whilst the contest is going on, the moment the die is cast, the great masses of both parties submit to the result, with a calmness, and in a spirit of patriotism, which will ever preserve us and our institutions, from the fate which the monarchists of Europe have constantly predicted, as awaiting us.

The Administration.

The following article which we clip from the New-York Herald, will shew our readers the opinion which is entertained by the neutral Press, of Mr. Polk's Administration. It's true, in some things, we do not think much of the Herald. But when Bennett speaks on any matter where interest is not involved, his remarks are as sensible, and as much to be relied on, as those of any other Editor perhaps in the Union:

"The Administration of Mr. Polk.—The first movements of the new Administration are now fully before the country, and according to all appearance the course of Mr. Polk and his Cabinet advisers will give the country more repose and quiet than it has enjoyed for many years past."

"The selection of Mr. Polk's Cabinet may have created some disappointment in certain quarters, both North and South, but this disappointment is trivial when compared with the general acquiescence of the great bulk of both parties throughout the country. With a wonderful degree of tact, Mr. Polk appears to have cut all connexion with the great leaders of cliques—those standing candidates for the succession. Silas Wright, John C. Calhoun, Lewis Cass, and all others in the position of candidates for the succession three or four years hence, are disavowed entirely from the administration. It is a new era in the administration of public affairs, introduced by a new set of men in power. There is a strong disposition in the country amongst all parties to give a fair and honorable support to Mr. Polk's Administration in all those measures and principles to which he was pledged in the election. His appointments, thus far, seem to be very generally acquiesced in by all, and there is every probability that we shall have that peace and comfort in republican government, for a few years at least, to which we have been comparatively strangers for a long time past."

"During the next three years, therefore, we may expect a great revival in all the arts and sciences of life, utility and taste. Commerce and manufactures must improve. Literature will have a fair field for exertion and display. Theatrical movements will have a fresh start, and every thing connected with civilization, improvement, enterprise, industry, and human effort, will experience the salutary influence of a quiet, harmonious and respectable administration of the general government."

Accusation.

From the last Hillsboro' Recorder, we learn that Mary Ann Johnston, a girl of only 12 years old, was put upon her trial and acquitted, at the March term of Orange Superior Court, before his Honor Judge CALDWELL, charged with the murder of her father, Turner Johnston.

The News—the Markets.

The New-York letters of Wednesday, P. M., published in the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette, and New-York American, says—

"The news by the steamer Cambria is the cause of much congratulation among business men. The Southern trade anticipates a sudden revival of business upon the Cotton news. Holders of Sugars are very firm on the news. The best informed people express the opinion that very little Sugar can come to the United States, at the present rates in Europe, unless our market further advances. The Sugar and Molasses market here, continues extremely firm. Stocks are slowly diminishing under the demand from country grocers."

Our markets have already felt the effect of these advices—the sales of Cotton reach 3000 bales, at an advance of 1/4 a c. upon yesterday's prices, which were 1/2 better than at the close of last week.

Flour is steady, without any sale of moment; 2000 bushels northern yellow corn sold at 49 cents measure, and 4000 bushels southern yellow at 46 cents, measure. 221 barrels Whiskey sold to arrive, at 21 cents. Provisions are firm. 400 kegs have sold at 71, and 500 barrels at 62 a 74. Sugars are firm, and prices still looking up. The sales of Tea were well attended. Medium qualities advanced, whilst other descriptions maintained their position.

Another letter says—

Cotton operators are in high spirits today, and prices are put up very high; sales to some extent at 1/4 c. advance, and more demanded; a good deal offering but not much sales.

THE MARKET, March 10, 24 P. M.
The Cotton market is in quite an agita-

ted state, the sales of the morning are 3000 bales or more, at 1/4 a c. per lb. advance, from yesterday's prices.

N. Y. Jour. Com.

From the Raleigh Register, Revolutionary History of North-Carolina.

Executive Office.
Raleigh, March 5th, 1845.
The undersigned most respectfully invite public notice to the following Resolution, adopted by the General Assembly at its last Session, viz:

Resolved, That his Excellency, the Governor, be, and is hereby authorized and empowered to collect, if possible, such papers as may be necessary to complete the series of Letter Books, and have them copied and arranged, under his supervision; and to obtain, as far as practicable, either the original papers, or copies of the proceedings of the several Town, County, and District Committees, organized in the Province, in compliance with the recommendation of the Constitutional Congress of 1774, for the purpose of carrying into effect the Articles of American Association, and the proceedings of the various Committees and Council of Safety, subsequently convened under the authority of the Provincial Legislature, &c.

It will be observed that the Resolution requires the collection of two classes of Documents:

1st. The Correspondence of the Executive Department, from the adoption of the Constitution in 1776, till the latter part of the year 1784; when it was first made the duty of the Governor, by Act of the General Assembly, to keep a Letter Book, for the purpose of recording all important letters. This period embraces the entire Administrations of the three first Governors, viz: CASWELL, NASH and BURKE. The Correspondence of Governor BURKE exists, as I am informed, in a good state of preservation, and can be readily obtained. A part of that of Governor CASWELL has been found in the Department of State, since the adjournment of the Legislature, corresponding in the Nos. of the packages, and in the particulars, with a memorandum left by him of his public papers, stated to have been deposited in that Office; and the residue, it is believed, are also there. Of the papers of Governor NASH, none has been as yet discovered, except Letters written to him by a Board of War of the State, which held a session first at Hillsboro', and subsequently at Halifax, from the 14th of September, 1780, until the 30th of January, 1781, copies of which are recorded on the Journal of the Board, preserved in the Department of State. Frequent entries also appear on that Journal, of letters said to have been received from him, and "numbered and filed," but not copied. As his death occurred but a few years after his administration, and during the early childhood of his only surviving son, this gentleman, in reply to inquiries from me, is unable to give any information respecting them. If yet in existence, and not among the masses of old Documents in the Capitol, they may, most probably, be found in the Town of Newbern, the residence of their Author during the time he held the Office of Governor.

2d. The second class of Documents, relates to the period which preceded the organization of the State Government under the Constitution, from 1774, to December, 1776. A large manuscript bound Volume, in the Office of the Secretary of State, contains the Journals of

1. A Provincial Convention, or Congress, at New-Bern, on the 5th of August, 1770, at which were appointed the first Delegates to the Constitutional Congress in the following month.

2. A similar Convention at the same place, 3d of April, 1775.

3. A Congress at Hillsborough, 20th August 1775.

4. A Provincial Council at Johnston Court House, 18th of October, 1775.

5. A Provincial Council at Johnston Court House, 18th of December, 1775.

6. A Provincial Council at New-Bern, 28th February, 1776.

7. A Congress at Halifax, 4th of April, 1776.

8. A Council of Safety at Wilmington, 3d June, 1776.

9. The Journal of the Congress, or Convention, at Halifax, 12th of November, 1776, which formed the Constitution, is in a separate Volume.

The Provincial Congresses or Conventions, and in their recesses, the Provincial Councils exercised all the general powers of Government, Legislative, Judicial, and Executive, from the dissolution of the Royal Government until the present organization. But besides these general depositories of the Sovereign powers of the State, there were Town, County and District Committees in the several Sections, who exercised a local jurisdiction in compliance with the recommendation of the first Continental Congress for the purpose of carrying into effect the articles of American Association. The Memorials of the proceedings of these Committees, can be obtained only in the Districts where they acted; and the object of this publication, is to request those having control of any such papers, to be comprehended in the above Resolution, to comply with the patriotic desire of the Legislature, in forwarding them to this Office, to be arranged and preserved for public inspection, at least, to grant a temporary use of them for the purpose of examination and making copies; after which, if desired, they will be returned.

Gentlemen in the different Counties, where such Memorials exist, who have leisure to take an interest in such investigation, are particularly solicited to lend their aid in accelerating the efforts of the Government to rescue from oblivion, these honorable testimonies of our Revolutionary History.

The assistance of the Newspaper Press is also invoked, by copying this article.

WILL. A. GRAHAM.

"There is a duplicate of this in a single pamphlet, at the National Intelligence of yesterday morning says—'We understand that the members of the diplomatic corps waited upon the President of the United States yesterday in a body, and through their senior, the Minister of Russia, made an address to him on the occasion of his accession to the Presidency, expressive of the friendly sentiments entertained towards the United States by the sovereigns and governments whom they represent, and of their desire to continue to maintain the existing friendly and peaceful relations between the country and theirs; to which address the President made a fitting reply, reciprocating the sentiments on his part as the Chief Magistrate of his own country.'—Balt. Sun.

Quick Trips.—The Steamer Henrietta left Wilmington, on Monday the 17th, at 7 A. M., and arrived here on the night of Tuesday the 18th. Left the next day at 7 P. M., and arrived at Wilmington, on Thursday at 7 P. M. Left Wilmington on Friday, at 7 P. M., and arrived here on Saturday, at 7 P. M. Fayetteville Observer.

March 21, 1846.

BLANK WARRANTS for sale at the
JOURNAL OFFICE.



Save your Corn Cobs and Shucks.

THE undersigned has obtained Letters Patent, to enable common Mill stones (or rocks) now in use, to grind CORN, COB and SHUCK, into meal, for Horses, Mules, Cattle, Hogs, &c., thereby saving more than one third of a corn, which is an important item with planters. The machinery used for the above purpose is simple and durable, and cannot, with fair means, get out of order. It will last as long as the Stones last, with an expense of 50 cents every five years. To enable the common Mill Stone to grind ear corn into meal, requires no new buildings or extra power. It can also be applied to Horse Mills, Threshing Machines, Gins, or any given power known. The same Mill will grind one-third more of Corn Meal by the introduction of this Machinery, and can be changed from grinding Corn and Cob, to grinding Corn Meal in the space of thirty seconds. Corn alone, when fed to stock, is said to be by the most practical and scientific Planters, constituting an effect, producing soundness, and a healthy condition of the animal, and is also a good food for the human race. Grinding cobs with the Corn, makes a food congenial with their nature, and cannot produce any of the serious results above mentioned. Stock, when fed on Corn exclusively, are deprived of the benefits of digestion (so necessary to the proper health of animals,) by their being unable to eat a sufficient bulk to produce digestion before the animal becomes gorged. Cobs ground with the corn, produce the necessary digestion, without any danger of diseases arising from overeating. Corn and cob meal is improved by scalding, and still more by boiling, and yet more by a partial fermentation. All the preparations facilitate digestion for Hogs. But Horses and Mules will not eat fermented food, consequently they will require it dry or partially wet with cold water. Horses, Mules and Oxen, when fed with unground food, void much in an undigested state, which is of course lost for all beneficial purposes. Read the subjoined certificate.

W. F. COLLINS, 26-ly.
Having been solicited by Maj. Collins to have my Mill adjusted to grind Corn in the Ear and Shuck, I consented that he should do so as an experiment; and I am able to say that it grinds Corn in the Shuck at the rate of 30 bushels per hour; and the dressing of the stones is so improved, that it grinds shelled Corn more than twice as fast as before, and by my watch, at the rate of 15 bushels per hour, and the meal finer than usual. I deem it a valuable improvement, and shall purchase the right to use it, as it will afford me a speedy way of feeding my horses and cattle, and save much thereby.

Fire INSURANCE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having been appointed Agents for the Williamsburg New York Insurance Company, are prepared to take Risks on buildings and merchandise in town; and also, on buildings in the country, at the lowest rate of premium.

New Boarding House.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has opened a Boarding House at the well known stand formerly occupied by W. R. Larkins, on Market-street. He would take occasion to state, that he has fitted up the house in the very best style, and that his table will be as good as any other house of the kind in Wilmington. His terms will be moderate, and he promises to spare no pains in making those comfortable who may be pleased to favor him with their patronage.

PRINCE'S Linnæan Botanic Garden and Nurseries.

FLUSHING, L. I., NEAR NEW YORK.
THE NEW DESCRIPTIVE Catalogues (which have cost over \$700) of the TREES, PLANTS, and SHRUBS at this Establishment, will be sent gratis to every post paid applicant, by addressing WILLIAM R. PRINCE & CO., Flushing, October, 1844.—[1]

Sugar and Coffee.

5 HHDs. New Orleans Sugar, 10 do. Porto Rico do. 50 bags Rio Coffee, 10 do. Cuba do. For sale by BARRY & BRYANT, Feb'y 28, 1845. 24-ly

Molasses.

60 HHDs. superior quality St. Jago, now landing and for sale by BARRY & BRYANT, March 14, 1845.

Cigars.

24 THOUSAND Cuba Cigars, just received and for sale by BARRY & BRYANT, March 14, 1845.

Molasses.

200 HHDs. new crop, just received and for sale by BARRY & BRYANT, Feb'y 28, 1845. 24-ly

Feathers.

3000 LBS. live Geese Feathers, in bags from 10 to 12 lbs. each, just received per steamer Wm. B. Meares. For sale Oct. 10, 1844. GEO. W. DAVIS.

Daily Expected.

2500 sacks Liverpool salt in bleached sacks, per Br. barque Strion, from Liverpool direct; for sale by G. W. DAVIS, Feb'y 21.—[23]

MOLASSES.

100 hhd's, prime new crop, just received per brig N. F. Frothingham, for sale by G. W. DAVIS, Feb'y 21.—[23]

COAL.

50 hhd's, and 20 Tons loose, for sale by GEO. W. DAVIS, Feb'y 21.—[23]

Molasses.

82 HHDs. Martinique, new crop, 120 Hhd's. Cuba, 60 Bbls. New Orleans, for sale by BARRY & BRYANT, Nov. 15, 1844. 9-ly

Notice.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against trusting any of the crew of Br. barque Strion, as no debts of their contracting will be paid by the Master, or G. W. DAVIS, Consignee. March 10, (21,) 1845. 27-ly

12 COPIES TO CLUBS FOR \$20. THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE FOR 1845.

AT the close of his second volume, the Magazine having been commenced on the first of January, 1844, the publisher finds himself irresistibly called on to express the satisfaction and gratitude with which he has been filled by the brilliant and unexampled success that has attended his endeavours to win the public favor. Notwithstanding the difficulties, disappointments and vexations that almost invariably follow the establishment of a new periodical, in the production of which there must be the harmonious co-operation of many head and many hands—notwithstanding occasionally shortcomings, especially in the pictorial department, which no care or diligence could avert and no expenditure prevent, the Columbian Magazine has gone on steadily increasing in support and popularity from the opening number, and if the unobscured testimony of the press may be received as unswayed by partiality and unbiassed by friendship, the efforts of contributors and editor have been satisfactory to the public and accepted as fulfilling the promises made for them at the commencement of the enterprise.

The publisher undertook the work with a firm conviction that the great city of New York was the best and the true home for a magazine of general literature; that notwithstanding the failure of many previous attempts to establish such a work, there could be no impossibility of success with sufficient capital, perseverance and the right system of management both by publisher and editor; stimulated by this conviction he embarked in the enterprise and the result of the first year has proved that his judgment was correct.

It has long ceased to be necessary, or reasonable, that we should speak of the Columbian as an experiment. At all events, it is now an experiment substantially tried. We feel ourselves upon a firm basis as any similar journal in the world. Our principal care now regard not so much the securing what ground we have gained (for we consider this sufficiently secure) as the extension of our sphere of action and utility—not so much, even, the mere enlargement of our subscription list, as the most suitable modes of catering for the amusement (and shall we say occasionally for the profit) of our subscribers in the present and in the future—the many whom we have, and the many more we shall undoubtedly have as time rolls on.

We have made arrangements which will enable us to present our friends with embellishments of very superior taste, style and finish. In this respect it is our firm purpose, if possible, to outvie all competition. Our music and engravings, we confidently believe, will not be equalled—very certainly they shall not be surpassed in real merit by those of any other magazine. We propose to give each of our two or more superb engravings, independently of two pages of music, by the most eminent composers, and a plate of authentic facsimiles. Regarding the literary and editorial conduct of the Columbian, the publisher does not feel called upon to say more than a very few words. The general management of this department is, as heretofore, entrusted to a gentleman possessing every qualification for the task, and who has given abundant evidence, not only of the highest ability to put forth a meritorious magazine, but of the ability to put forth a magazine exactly adapted to the tastes of our readers. The publisher therefore, has every confidence that what has already been done for the literary value of the journal will be done again. We are perfectly willing that our future in this respect shall be estimated by our past. The subjoined list of those who have furnished articles for the Columbian during the by gone year will satisfy, we feel assured, the most fastidious that we are resolute to spare in no particular neither exertion or expense.

Mrs L. H. Sigourney H. P. Grattan
Mrs K. Kirkland The author of the "Widow of Bruges"
Mrs A. S. Stephens H. T. Tuckerman
Mrs E. O. Smith James F. Otis
Mrs A. C. Mowatt Robert L. Wade
Mrs F. E. Ellet S. D. Patterson
Mrs M. St. Leon Loud E. S. Gould
Mrs J. G. Brooks S. B. Smith
Mrs J. Hull T. S. Fay
Mrs M. P. Hunt C. D. McLeod
Mrs H. Lightbrite Wm. H. Willis
Mrs C. H. Butler Walter C. Whitman
Mrs E. C. Embury Rev. F. C. Woodworth
Mrs Cary Isaac P. Shephard
Mrs E. R. Steele T. B. Read
Mrs M. A. Erving Wm. O. Bourne
Miss M. L. Lawson R. G. White
Miss Coleman H. A. Clark
Miss M. Russell C. Wilkins Eimi
Miss Emily E. Chubbuck J. Porter
Miss L. M. Brauner E. Parly
Miss F. Forester H. Myers
Miss M. G. Quincy M. Hill
Author of "Summer Frolic" M. E. Wilson
J. K. Paulding J. Boughton
Wm. C. Bryant C. McLachlan
Fitz G. Halleck Wm. Russell Jr.
E. A. Poe The Author of "Time's Loins"
John Neal A. M. Ide Jr.
Henry W. Herbert O. G. Warren
H. H. Weld Augustus Snodgrass
Park Benjamin J. T. Headley
Wm. Cox F. L. Hagadorn
Geo. W. Kendall H. S. Arthur
H. S. Schoolcraft T. S. Arthur

With the aid of these contributors, (of whom it is needless to say one word in the way of commendation,) and of numerous others perhaps equally meritorious if less celebrated, who have promised us their support, we flatter ourselves that, as a literary work, the Columbian need be under no apprehension of being excelled.

But what we have done is already before the public, who will not fail to judge us with impartiality; and in respect to what we intend to do, it will be both wiser and more becoming (although less fashionable) not to boast. We may be permitted to assure our friends in brief however, that we have matured numerous plans (for the third volume) with which we feel confident they will be pleased. It is our purpose to put forth every energy; and it will be no fault of our own if the Columbian shall not be found at least equal to any magazine, of any class or price, in America.

DEALERS in PERIODICALS throughout the United States and the Canadas, who wish to become agents for the Columbian Magazine will please apply to the publisher immediately. The usual discount will be made to them.

Terms of the Columbian Magazine. One copy one year in advance, \$3
One copy two years, 5
Two copies one year, 5
Five do do do 10
Eight do do do 15
Eleve do do do 20

Address ISRAEL POST, 3 Astor House, N. Y.

Just Arrived.

CANAL Flour—Buckwheat—Meal, and old Bacon Hams. A. J. BATTLE, Ag't. December 27, 1844

Coffee.

91 BAGS Rio Coffee, 10 do. Cuba. Just received and for sale by BARRY & BRYANT, Nov. 15, 1844. 9-ly

Blanks for sale at this office.

V. R. PIERSON, MERCHANT TAILOR, WILMINGTON, N. C.

HAS just returned from New York with a large and well selected stock of Fall and Winter Goods, now opening, to which he solicits the attention and favor of a call from the public. Having had long experience in his business as Merchant Tailor, he flatters himself that his stock, selected by himself, and now opening, cannot be surpassed by any similar establishment in Wilmington, or elsewhere.

The following are some of the goods now opening, viz: Superfine French & English Black, Blue, Brown, Olive, and Invisible Green Broad Cloths, Pilot and Beaver Cloths, Plain and Fancy French and English Cashmeres of superior qualities, Sattinets of various colors & qualities, Kentucky Jeans, VESTINGS, of the very latest styles and patterns, consisting in part of rich French and English plain and cut silk Velvets, Toinettes, Marcellines, Meirinoes, &c. Also, a full and general assortment of Gentlemen's Under Garments, such as Linen and Cotton Shirts, Under Shirts and Drawers of Silk, Merino, Buckskin, and Cotton; Hosiery of various qualities and descriptions, extra rich, fancy and plain Silk, Satin and Mohair Scarfs, Cravats, Ties and Handkerchiefs; Suspenders of various qualities. Black, White, and Colored Kid, plain, figured, and colored silk, silk and woolen, thibbet and cotton Gloves. Also, a full assortment of

HATS: Beaver and Mole-skin, of the latest style and fashion, round and square crowned sporting Hats: blue and black cloth and glazed silk Caps; silk and Gingham Umbrellas. Indeed every article in his line, too numerous to mention, to which, as before observed, he solicits a call from the public, also a share of public patronage, and feels, as he ever shall, grateful for former favors conferred upon him.

In addition to the above, the subscriber has always on hand a large and general assortment of Ready-Made Clothing, which will be sold at prices as low, and on as good terms, as can be purchased at any other establishment in Wilmington.

Mrs. H. S. KELLY.

has also recently returned from New York, where he spent two months during the summer for personally gaining and acquiring all the latest styles and systems of cutting, in which line, as Cutter, he has not his superior. He will continue to have charge of the Tailoring department. When in N. York I selected some of the best workmen that could be obtained, who have arrived. With the many advantages the subscriber has, he flatters himself that all work entrusted to his care will give entire satisfaction; should any article, when made, prove otherwise, the party is at liberty to return it on his hands.

V. R. PIERSON, Market st.

Jan. 31st, 1845.—[20-ly]

Information Wanted.

IF there is now living any officer or soldier of the Revolution, or any relative or friend of JOHN ROSS, formerly of North Carolina, who can give any information respecting the services or discharge of said Ross in the Revolution, they will be generously rewarded by communicating such facts as may be within their knowledge to N. J. THOMAS, Post Master, Eden, Hancock Co., Maine, where they may hear something perhaps to their advantage.

John Ross enlisted in Capt. Williams' Co. 4th Regiment, in 1777, for and during the war.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to express his gratitude for the patronage extended to him since he came to Wilmington, and to make known that he has just returned from New York, and having received the agency of a

Blind & Sash Factory

in that city, which furnishes those articles of the best kind, he offers them at the following prices: say Blinds at 62 1/2 cents per superficial foot; and Sashes at the prices below, primed and painted. 8 by 10 11 12 " " " 10 by 15 18 " " " 9 by 12 " " " 10 by 16 19 " " " 10 by 13 " " " 11 by 16 20 " " " 10 by 12 " " " 12 by 16 21 " " "

He is also agent for two

MARBLE YARDS.

and will furnish Tomb-stones, Headstones, and Monuments, made in the best style, of Egyptian or American Marble, at reasonable prices. Marble Mantels, &c., furnished likewise. Orders promptly attended to.

JAMES H. MILMORE.

December 13, 1844. 13-ly

100,000 Acres Valuable TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has purchased all the Land belonging to the Estate of Abram Davis, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson County, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing over one Hundred Thousand Acres; a large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable, and will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers. Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who will be duly authorized to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS, Fayetteville, N. C. Feb. 28, 1845.—[24-2m]

Liquors.

50 BBLs. N. E. Rum, 10 do. New Orleans do. 5 do. American Brandy, 5 do. do. Gin, 10 do. Baltimore Whiskey, 8 do. N. Orleans do, 3 do. very old Rye do, 1 pipe and 3 eighties casks Holland Gin, 3 eighties casks French Brandy. For sale by BARRY & BRYANT, Feb'y 28, 1845. 24-ly

Outcatts' Snuff.

1 HALF bbls. Scotch Snuff, in Bladders, 1 do. and 2 kegs in bulk. For sale by BARRY & BRYANT, Feb'y 28, 1845. 24-ly

Hay.

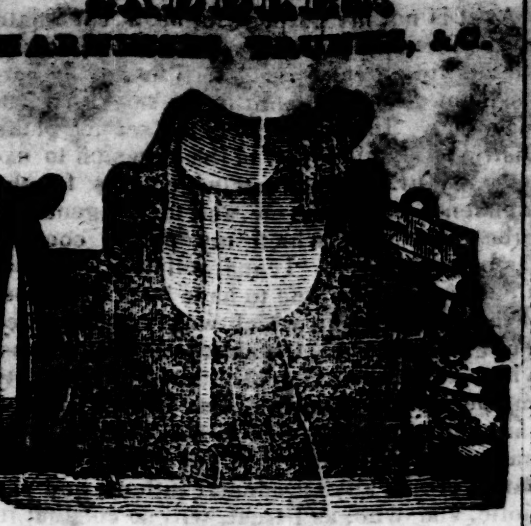
100 bales prime Eastern Hay, for sale by GEO. W. DAVIS, Feb'y 21.—[23]

FLOUR.

100 barrels fine and superior, for sale by G. W. DAVIS, Feb'y 21.—[23]

OLD NASH BRANDY.

60 bbls. warranted 10 years old, for sale by G. W. DAVIS, Feb'y 21.—[23]



GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF GOODS.

IN the above line, of my own manufacture, constantly on hand, and for sale at prices to suit the times. Saddles and Harness made to order, and Carriages retrimmed at short notice. Also, Charottes, Buggies, and Trotting Waggon, together with a general assortment of Northern Sole Leather and Shoemakers Findings. Purchasers are respectfully invited to call at the old stand, Market street, one door east of T. W. Brown's jewelry store.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS, Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 27, 1844. 1-ly

WINDOW SASHES—BLINDS and DOORS.

THE subscriber is agent for one of the best manufacturers at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles, which will be boxed up and delivered on board of vessels in New York, at the LOWEST PRICES, and at short notice. Persons about to contract for buildings, will find it to their interest to call and examine prices before sending their orders abroad.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS, Sept. 27, 1844. 1-ly

MUSIC.

MRS. COOKE adopts this method of informing her former Pupils and the public generally that she is now ready to give instructions in Music, as heretofore, at her residence near the corner of Nun and Fourth streets; and in cases where the distance is an objection, she will wait on her Pupils at their own dwellings.

Wilmington, Oct. 11, 1844. 4-ly

Daniel Cromley, BOOT MAKER,

Front Street, opposite the Chronicle office. WILMINGTON, N. C.

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has made arrangements to manufacture work entirely adapted to the present times, for CASH.

Gentlemen can be accommodated with BOOTS made after the latest FRENCH STYLE.

In the manufacture of his work, he will allow none to compete with him in particular. The work made shall give entire satisfaction.

D. C. will take pleasure in showing the different kinds of work to all who will favor him with a call. (Oct. 4th, 1844. 3-ly)

Removal.

THE Undersigned has removed to the store lately occupied by Wm. Cooke, one door north of the Custom House, where he will endeavor to keep a Feed store, to supply man and beast.

NOW ON HAND.

Hay, Corn, Meal, Flour, Corn Peas, Black Eye Peas, White Peas, Buckwheat, Bacon, Lard, Mackerel, Shad, smoked Beef, Brown Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Rice, Black Pepper, Spice, Cinnamon, Molasses, and sundry other articles in the GROCERY LINE, and his stock will be enlarged and kept up by arrivals from New York. Having removed near his old stand, he hopes to see some of his old town customers, as well as those from the country, where he will endeavor, by personal attention, to accommodate all parties. His friends in the country, may rely on his prompt attention to their commands, when the means are furnished to do them with.

A. J. BATTLE, Ag't. Jan'y 31, 1845.

Real Estate for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale on accommodating terms, the following parcels of Real Estate, viz: Six or seven Acres of Land, situated on the East side of the River, and adjoining the property of Robert H. Cowan and P. K. Dickinson. These Lots are well adapted for the purpose of erecting 3 ram Mills, Distilleries, Cotton Factories, &c. Also, fifteen or twenty Lots, situated just outside the limits of the corporation, and on the East side of the Newbern Road. Also, three thousand acres of Land, upon which there are now two Grist Mills, about one mile from town, on the Newbern Road. Upon this property, there is also a Saw-Mill Frame. There is about 180 acres of cleared land. The balance is well timbered with Oak, Cypress, and Pine. There are also nine tanks of Turpentine Boxes already cut upon its borders, about as many more as yet untapped. Also good Brick-Yard. Also a tract of land on the Sound, adjoining the lands of Dr. Jno. Hill, containing about 225 acres. Upon this property, there is a considerable amount of stock, consisting of Hogs, Cattle, &c., which will be disposed of with the property. Also, two Houses and Lots, where the subscriber now lives. Also, a family of first rate Negroes.

For further particulars, those desirous of purchasing, can apply to the subscriber.

MILES COSTIN, Wilmington, N. C., Feb'y 14th, 1845.—[22-4f]

For Sale.

50 Sacks Ashton's Fine Salt, 400 yards Cotton Duck No. 2, 1 bushel Red Clover seed.

Hourly Expected from New-Orleans, 160 barrels Whiskey, 8 hhd's Sugar. JOHN HALL, Feb'y 14th, 1845.—[22-4f]

Just to Hand.

6000 Bacon Hams, Shoulders & Sides, 25 Bbls Flour, super-fine, 10 hhd's Potatoes.

Sweet Potatoes, Pickles, table Salt, Onions, Meal, Rice, Lamp Oil, Candles, Soap, and a small supply of valuable Religious Books, with a few Bibles and Testaments. A. J. BATTLE, Ag't. Feb'y 14th 1845.—22.

In Store.

25 HDS. prime Leaf Tobacco, 25 Bbls. Porto Rico Sugar, 10 Bbls. prime Porto Rico Molasses, 20 Hhd's. Gato Coal. For sale by GEO. W. DAVIS, Oct. 10, 1844.

Leaf Tobacco.

25 hhd's, a prime article, for sale by G. W. DAVIS, Feb'y 21.—[23]

SALE OF LAND.

BEING desirous of moving from the West, I offer for sale a large plantation on a small Sound, (about 20 miles) 15 miles and a half from Wilmington, containing four hundred acres, of which about three hundred and twenty is cleared, the balance heavily timbered, and in point of fertility, are equal, if not superior to any lands on the Sound, and particularly adapted to Corn and Ground Peas. The improvements on this place, are nearly all new, the dwelling House having recently undergone a thorough repair. New Barn, Stables, Waggon House, and all necessary out buildings. The dwelling House is situated on a high bluff, overlooking the ocean, with a fine inlet in front, and as regards beauty, health, and convenience to the best Fish and Oysters, is not surpassed by any other residence on the coast. Further description would be unnecessary as it is presumed that those wishing to purchase would first view the premises. I am determined on selling, and bargain may be had. M. C. NIXON, Nov. 1, 1844. 7-ly

Strayed or Stolen.

ABOUT two weeks ago, my Milk Cow was turned out of my lot in the night, and has not been heard from since. She was a young valuable Cow, white all over, except a few red spots about the head. I bought her of Mr. H. M. Cowan, and it may be, she has made her way back into the country, on Moore's Creek from whence she was brought. Any information of her will be thankfully received by Feb'y 14th.—[22]

SALT.

4,000 BUSHELS Turke's Island Salt, afloat, just arrived. For sale by BARRY & BRYANT, Jan. 10.—[17-3fs]

In Store.

GOOD BACON HAMS, best Goshen But-ter, sweet Crackers, Soda Biscuit, Dried canvassed Beef, Corn and Meal, Canal and Fayetteville Flour, Laguiria, Cuba and Rio Coffee, Brown, Lard and Crushed Sugar, Cotton Yarn and Seine Twine, Crockery Ware, Coffee Mills, Spades and Shovels, and sundry articles, at lowest prices, by A. J. BATTLE, Ag't. Nov. 22, 1844.

ODD FELLOWS' SCHOOL.

THIS Institution will be re-opened on the 15th of October, under the charge of Mr. Robert McLaughlin, assisted by competent Female Teachers in the Young Ladies Department. The scholastic year will be divided into two sessions of 22 weeks each. The price of Tuition will be six dollars (\$6) per session, for the following branches, viz: Orthography, Reading, English Grammar, Penmanship, Natural Sciences, History, Geography, Composition, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Vocal Music, French and German languages. An extra charge of 75 cents per session will be made for Music, and Five dollars per quarter for French and German.

Books and Stationery will be furnished by the Trustees without charge. The system will be the same as heretofore taught in the school.

Tickets to be had at the Store of B. L. Hoskins.

OWEN FENNELL, B. L. HOSKINS, JOHN M'RAE, J. BALLARD, J. D. GARDNER, T. H. HOWEY, ALEXR M'RAE, Trustees. October 4th, 1844. 3-4f

DENTISTRY.

W. WARE, DOCTOR OF DENTISTRY, and Member of the American Society of Dental Surgeons.

PERFORMS all operations upon the Teeth. Teeth inserted from one to a full set, and upon the principle of Atmospheric Pressure in all cases where it is applicable.

Office, 3 doors below the south-west corner of Front and Market streets, up stairs.

REFERENCE, the Citizens generally. March 1, 1844. 8-4f

Liquors and Porter.

40 BBLs. N. E. RUM, 5 do. N. O. do, 5 do. Amn. Brandy, 2 Pipes Holland Gin, 5 eighties Casks do, 5 eighties Cask Cog. Brandy, 6 Casks Porter in qts. and pints. Just received and for sale by BARRY & BRYANT, Nov. 15, 1844. 9-4f

BLANK CHECKS.—A neat article, for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

BOOTS & SHOES.

CHEAP, AT THE SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH BOOT.

I AM now opening a large assortment of Boots & Shoes, of my own manufacture, made of the best stock, and in the most fashionable manner, which for durability cannot be surpassed.

As heretofore, I sell for CASH, and offer my goods at very reduced prices, cheaper than they have ever before been offered in this market at WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Having employed the most superior workmen, BOOTS will be made to order, in the most approved Philadelphia style. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. Nov. 28, 1844. [11-6m] J. PUNDEFORD.

TEMPERANCE.

THE WASHINGTON TEMPERANCE SOCIETY of Wilmington, will hold its regular meetings every FRIDAY

NIGHT in the Masonic Hall, commencing at 7 o'clock. Ladies and gentlemen, citizens and strangers, are invited.

December 27, 1844

Notice.

CANDY and CONFECTIONARY MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of Wilmington and the State of North Carolina, that it is four months since he has established himself in Wilmington in the above line of business—of which, I offer to furnish to any purchaser by the wholesale at ten per cent. lower than the New York market, and which I warrant to be fresh and as good as can be manufactured in any part of the U. States.

ALSO For Weddings or Parties, prepared at the shortest notice.

LEMON SYRUP by the single bottle or dozen, made from fresh fruit and superior to any ever offered in this market. Lemons, Oranges and all kinds of FOREIGN FRUIT, always on hand, Wholesale and Retail. All orders promptly attended to and carefully packed.

M. LUCIANI.

Notice.

THE subscriber has returned from the North with a large and carefully selected stock of Drugs, Medicines, Shop Furniture, Surgical Instruments, Perfumery, &